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numbers, when divided into two parts, show but "one of the two kinds" (τὸ ἕτερον εἶδος) of number in these parts; that is, both are odd or both even; Dr. Johnson says, "shows the first kind of number only (odd) without share in the rest." This is obviously false; because, for example, $8 = 5 + 3$ or $6 + 2$. Nicomachus tells in I. 12. 1–2 of the derivation of "composite numbers," using the word συντιθέναι in the sense of "to multiply" in the context; the translator gives the sense as "to add" and thereby creates confusion. Another serious error comes in the discussion of the "sieve of Eratosthenes" (I. 13). The Greek reads that the odd numbers "assume in turn the measuring function" (p. 33, 2, Hoche: ὥστε τὸ μὲν μετρεῖν διαδέξονται, κτλ.) in the process of discovering which terms are prime, but the translator has distorted the simple phrase into "their capacity of measuring will depend on the order in which they (*i. e.*, numbers to be measured) lie in the line" (p. 16). Still another slip gives the reader a fundamental misconception of Nicomachus's method of discovering "perfect numbers" (I. 16. 4). Dr. Johnson (p. 19) thus summarizes up the rule: "Sum up the powers of 2 and add unity to each sum; when the result is prime, multiply it by the last power of 2 in the series summed up; the product will be a perfect number." The translated section which follows is in conformity with this notion. But there is really no question of "adding unity to each sum"; εἶτα ἀεὶ κατὰ ἑνὸς πρόσθεσιν ἐπισωρεύειν (p. 41, 6, Hoche) means "then you must sum them up, as you take them one by one into the combination," as a comparison of the commentary by Iamblichus (*in Nic.*, p. 34, 2, edited by Pistelli) will amply confirm. The translator has probably failed to notice that unity is definitely included by Nicomachus in the series of (even-times even) numbers which he here uses, a fact which is made perfectly clear by the opening words of section 8 of the chapter. One leaves the reading of this dissertation with the feeling that the treatment accorded to Nicomachus is not as thorough-going nor as accurate as he deserves.

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ALGEBRA.

477. Proposed by J. L. RILEY, Northeastern State Normal School, Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Evaluate the product $(1 + r + r^2 + r^3)(1 + r^2 + r^4 + r^6) \cdots (1 + r^{2^{n-1}} + r^{2^n} + r^{3\cdot 2^{n-1}})$.

478. Proposed by CLIFFORD N. MILLS, Brookings, S. Dakota.

Solve the equations

$$\frac{l}{x} + \frac{y}{m} + \frac{z}{n} = 1, \qquad \frac{x}{l} + \frac{m}{y} + \frac{z}{n} = 1, \qquad \frac{x}{l} + \frac{y}{m} + \frac{n}{z} = 1.$$